THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Summary of News.

Monday, 16th November.

EXCLUDING the East Indian, East Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways which have now become State Lines, the gross earnings of all the guaranteed railways of India during the past year amounted to about six hundred and sixty-eight lakhs as compared with six hundred and fifty-one lakhs in 1889, and six hundred and seventy-seven lakhs in 1888. During the same period, working expenses amounted to three hundred and thirty, three hundred and forty, and three hundred and thirty-six lakhs respectively. The net earnings for 1890 amount, therefore, to three hundred and thirty-eight lakhs as compared with three hundred and ten in 1889, and three hundred and forty-one lakhs in 1888. Deducting the interest on overdrawn capital, the moiety of the surplus due to shareholders, and contributions to the provident fund, the net receipts of the Government due to its connection with the guaranteed railways amount to about one hundred and eighty lakhs. At the contract rates at which interest was guaranteed, this net revenue would leave a margin of 32½ lakhs, but taken ¼ at the average rate of the year the difference of nearly fifty-one lakhs of rupees leaves a deficit of eighteen lakhs. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Line, and the Great Indian Peninsula show an actual surplus of 5⅓ and 3½ lakhs respectively, taking the guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·427d., the average rate of the year.

THE *St. James's Gazette* writes:—'The Calcutta High Court has addressed a letter to the Government regarding the proposal that hereafter the term of actual service qualifying for full pension shall be 14½ years instead of 11½. The judges point out that barristers appointed from England to the Bench must ordinarily be of middle age to possess the necessary qualifications. They will realize what fourteen years' service in India, beginning in middle life, means, and it will be difficult to get good men. The judges consider that a substantial proportion of the Bench should be men of ripe experience recruited from the English Bar. They further state that local barristers of standing earn more than the judges, and that if the inducement of pension be withdrawn by increasing the length of service, suitable men will not join the Bench. The same argument applies to native barristers and pleaders.'

THE *World* says:—'There have been many rumours and counter-rumours of late as to the chances of the Amir of Afganistan visiting England next year. An autograph letter from Abdur Rahaman Khan has been received, and in it he states that he is anxious to cross the "great black water" and come to England. The Amir has done a good deal of enforced wandering in his time, but it is hopeful to learn that his experience as a traveller has led him to prefer a trip to London to a journey to St. Petersburg. He has recently shown a close interest in English affairs—witness his directions to a London agent to procure him mechanical experts and machinery direct from firms in the home country instead of through their representatives or rivals in India. One curious instance of his interest may be cited. He refers to last session's Manipur debate in the House of Commons in terms which show that he has studied it closely and alludes to the author of one of the most-talked-of speechs made on that occasion as dowered with "all the wisdom of Alexander the Great!"

IT is stated that the priest of Radhakissenji at Agra whom Mr. Finlayson, the Commissioner of the Division, had prevented from blowing the conch shell while performing his *puja* has starved himself to death in chagrin. This, if true, shows that Hindus prefer death to dishonor—spiritual or otherwise.

A PROPOSAL is being mooted in Bombay for an alteration of the period, allotted to the vacations in the Bombay High Court.

CHOLERA is said to be very prevalent in Cabul. The Amir has suspended his Durbars, and carries on his business by correspondence only.

Tuesday, 17th November.

THE *Yorkshire Post* has the following:—Another proof of the renewed activity of Russia on the Indian frontier is furnished by the arrival last month at Bunder Abbas, a Persian Gulf port, of a Russian mission to Beluchistan. The object of the mission is believed to be of a political character. Beluchistan is a trans-frontier State in close political connection with the Government of India, which maintains an agent of special experience there, and consequently this latest move of the "Divine Figure from the North" is being jealously watched in India. Meantime it is satisfactory to know that our own Government are keenly alive to the necessity of being prepared for possible eventualities. Fortification of an elaborate character has just been sanctioned for the extreme northern frontier station, Rawal Pindi, at an estimated cost of about half a million, and arrangements are being made for the massing of a large body of troops there at a moment's notice. It has also been decided to allow duly qualified Indian officers to proceed from India to Russia for a course of study in Russian so as to qualify as interpreters. They will travel at their own expense, *via* Persia or such other route as the Government may select, and on passing their examination will receive a gratuity of £200 plus a further sum to cover travelling expenses.'

THE distress in Rajputana is rather increasing than otherwise. To alleviate the sufferings of the starving population of the Jodhpur territory, special trains now pass through Ajmere daily with large supplies of grain from Delhi, Cawnpur and other stations in the north. So great is the distress in and around Ajmere that starving peasants are forming into strong bands of dacoits to save themselves from starvation, and in consequence it has been found necessary to order out armed police patrols with 60 rounds of ammunition to protect pilgrims to the banks of the sacred Pushkar. Herds of cows, goats and sheep are being exported to Bombay, owing to the want of fodder to maintain them. The butchers have therefore a merry time of it and are driving a brisk trade. To Hindus, the sale of cows for the purpose of slaughter is always and everywhere obnoxious and prohibited; and so, many influential *bunniahs* have started a relief fund for the protection of cows.

THE Government of Bombay purpose to make certain changes in the terms of the license issued to medical practitioners for the sale of opium. A new license is proposed, to five or six of the conditions in which, it is said by a local paper, exception is being taken by medical practitioners. Clause 2 insists that the holder of the license shall keep all opium in his possession at his place of business and nowhere else. Another rule forbids the license-holder to sell crude opium in any quantity to any person. To this it is objected that crude opium has often to be prescribed, especially for external application. Then it is proposed to prohibit the sale to any one person in any one day of more than four ounces of any medical preparation containing opium. Nothing is said as to the quantity of opium in the medicine; the most homœopathic admixture of opium in it will suffice to bring it under the prohibition. It is proposed also to introduce other rules requiring permits for the sale of opium by one medical practitioner to another, and insisting upon a regular account of opium purchases being kept, as well as upon its production for inspection whenever asked for.

COUNT Kalnoky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a Hungarian delegation said that he had received positive assurances from all quarters that no aggression was meditated by any of the Powers. He agreed in the opinion expressed by the Marquis Rudini and Lord Salisbury, that there was no present ground to fear that peace would be disturbed, though the unceasing armaments of the Powers increased the facilities and possibility of war. Count Kalnoky added that the movement of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier was still being continued.

DESPITE a temporary improvement, owing to a favourable bi-monthly settlement in Paris, the European bourses are very uneasy in consequence of the shaky finances of many of the chief States and the increasing armaments of Austria and Germany.

Wednesday, 18th November.

THE Government of India has turned its attention to the task of completing the publication of the written law of the land. Some years ago, the Supreme Government undertook to arrange the written law in a series of volumes, according to its local application. Seventeen volumes were published between 1875 and 1881, and this series has been under revision in the Legislative Department since 1884, with the result that fifteen volumes of the revised edition have been issued, and nine more are in course of preparation. But it will be necessary to publish supplementary volumes, containing so much of the written law, as consists of rules and orders, made under Statutes Acts, and Regulations. As regards these supplementary volumes, the Legislative Department proposes itself to publish the rules and orders, which are of general application, while the Local Governments have been asked to arrange for the publication of those which are of local application only. In the North-West Provinces, Mr. Fraser, Registrar of the High Court, is to be put on special duty in connection with this work.

FROM the account of their affairs given by the Agent to the Governor-General, the general administration of the States in the Central India Agency during last year seems on the whole to have been satisfactory, if we except one or two of the less important. Gwalior, Indore, Dewas and Rewa are all favourably reported on, and we have to come to such States at Khaniadhana, which is now under the Residency at Gwalior, and Jhabua in the Bhopawar Agency for distinctly condemnatory comment. Of the former Mr. Crosthwaite remarks that the "Chief makes good resolutions and promises, but is too weak and too much under the influence of bad advisers to carry them out"; while Jhabua is reported to be heavily in debt, and its Raja to have no capacity for government. Other minor States, such as Jaora, Sitamau and Sailana in the Western Malwa Agency are still embarrassed, but the Chiefs seem to be doing their best to reduce their liabilities.

CERTAIN alterations in connection with the appointment of Registrar have been made in the bye-laws of the Madras University, which, as now altered, provide that the Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate, the tenure of the office being limited to five years, though the same individual will be eligible for re-election on a vacancy occurring. A meeting of the Senate will be convened for the purpose of electing a committee of five Fellows to nominate not more than two candidates, of receiving such nominations, and of electing a Registrar, and in the meantime the Syndicate may, if necessary, appoint a Registrar *pro tem.* It will be in the power of the Senate to dispense with the services of the Registrar at any time within five years, on payment to him of six months' salary, and it may also at any time discharge him from its service, without notice or compensation, in the event of misconduct on his part, or a breach by him of any of the conditions on which he was engaged. Should the Registrar wish to leave the appointment within five years, he will be required to give six months' notice of his intention to resign. The salary of the Registrar has been fixed at Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800, and he will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office and not absent himself without permission of the Syndicate.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—'With Captain Younghusband's and Lieutenant Davison's return it is no longer possible to conceal the fact that the exploring party of Russians under the command of Colonel Yanoff succeeded in crossing the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush during July and August last, and entering the valley of Chitral, the territory of our friend and ally, the Mehter of Chitral. If it is a fact, why should it be concealed?'

WRITING about Sibpore College, *Indian Engineering* says:—"What is wanted is a greater practical element in the Teaching Staff; also arrangements for lectures from outsiders and in general an impetus to the vital energies of the institution. Lectures in Mining, Architecture, Electricity, Sanitary construction, and such like allied subjects might well be organized, and a closer connection form between students and practitioners in the profession."

Thursday, 19th November.

LEADING articles in the St. Petersburg political papers continue to vigorously attack the English Government for trying to make a cat's-paw of the Triple Alliance, and being the real disturber of the peace and the enemy of all small European nations. The arguments and pretended facts adduced in support of these theories are too puerile to be worthy of consideration. At the same time much self congratulation is indulged in at the supposed inclination of Italy towards Russia, and the declarations of France in respect to Egypt are much praised.

WE learn with regret that General Brackenbury, the Military Member, who is at present touring with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the North-West frontier, had a fall from his horse at Fort Sandeman on Tuesday morning, breaking his left arm above the elbow. He will probably be detained at Fort Sandeman three weeks.

ACCORDING to the *Times*, Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff and Dr. Whitley Stokes have undertaken to write a memoir of the late Sir Henry Maine. "There are far too many biographies now-a-days; but few better deserve to have he record of their lives written than the original and profound thinker who discovered the East for the student of jurisprudence. Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff possesses the requisite literary ability, and Dr. Whitley Stokes the requisite knowledge: so that the two editors ought to produce a biography worthy of the subject."

THE number of money orders issued every month now amounts to something like 700,000, but this number will be largely exceeded in the month of December and January, when large numbers of Revenue and Rent money orders are issued. The value of the money orders amounts to about 140 lakhs a month. The Savings Bank accounts now exceed 400,000, and are steadily increasing, and besides its Money Order and Savings Bank business, the Postal Department is now charged with the duty of paying Military Pensioners in several districts of the Punjab, and in receiving advance payments on account of Salt Revenue in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. Several lakhs of rupees pass through the hands of the Postal officials every month on account of the Sambhar Salt works and Punjab (Khewra) rock salt mines. Anyone requiring salt in large quantities has simply to go to the nearest Post Office, deliver his requisition, and pay for the quantity of salt required; it ultimately arrives by railway at its designation without further trouble to the indenter. The requisition is sent to the salt works, and the bill of lading is handed to the indenter by the Post Office free of all charges except the cost of the salt at the works (which is paid in advance), and the railway freight which is paid on delivery to the railway administration. All this requires an enormous amount of extra work and necessitates increased establishments not only at Post Offices, but at Head-quarters.

MR. ROWLANDSON, President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, shortly meets Lord Wenlock to confer regarding the Eurasian Regiment movement. Writing in the last issue of the Association's organ, he says he hopes he will be free very soon to indicate what shape the Government's proposals in the matter may be expected to take, and adds:—"As the Madras Government is the only Local Government which has shown a desire to ascertain what can be made of the Eurasian as a soldier, it seems best for the community thoroughout India that the efforts of all Associations should be concentrated upon an addition to the Madras Army of one Eurasian regiment. I have received a good many applications from other Presidencies, and from the whole Empire we shall no doubt get together a thousand men that any Government would be glad to get." Mr. Rowlandson has written to the Presidents of the sister Associations in Bengal, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces, suggesting that all shall make common cause in this movement.

LEEDS has the first overhead wire electric tramway in England. The first car made a trial trip on October 26 over the line, which runs to Roundhay. It is on the Thomson Houston principle. The experiment was completely successful. Each car holds 22 passengers, and several cars can be coupled and run together. The power is supplied from a central station to overhead wires carried along the road on tall posts. The Mayor formally opened the new tramway on October 29. The Corporation and various tramway experts from a distance were present, and a great crowd of townspeople. Half-a-dozen cars filled with passengers made an excellent start from Sheepscar for Roundhay, but near the journey's end a stoppage of about half-an-hour's duration occurred. It was stated that this arose from a temporary overheating of the engines owing to their newness, and not from any defect in the system. The journey was completed satisfactorily after cooling the engines.

Friday, 20th November.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says that the succession of the Indian Commander-in-Chief is not settled yet, but military men who have served in India need not be told that the high esteem in which the Duke of Connaught is held was due to him as one of the most hard-working Generals in the country. If it does happen that the Duke of Connaught is appointed in India, it will have a Chief not inferior to his distinguished predecessors either in zeal or the practical knowledge which is essential for the post.

THE *Standard* states that Lord Salisbury has intimated to Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, that though he is unable to fix a date for the British evacuation of Egypt, he is not opposed to opening up negotiations with Turkey for the conclusion of a Convention regulating affairs in Egypt.

SIR James Lyall held a durbar on the 17th instant in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Jubilee Hospital.

A PLOT has been discovered at Moscow to revive the ancient representative assembly. Sixty arrests have been made including nobles, literate and bourgeois.

SIR Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech at Bristol, hinted that Parliament was likely to go its full term, and would dissolve in 1893. It is understood that the Irish Local Government measure will be the chief work of the next session.

THE Emperor William's act of compliance with the wishes of the Empress in shaving off his beard, and entering Her Majesty's apartment on her birthday without that facial ornament, has given satisfaction to some of his subjects, as well as to the Kaiserin. The makers of busts of His Majesty and the photographers were at their wits' end what to do with their large stocks representing the Emperor before he had grown his beard. A dealer of the former class recently received an order for a thousand busts of His Majesty, but when these were delivered after the pattern of the old model of the Imperial features, the customer refused to take them, on the ground that they no longer represented the Kaiser as he then was. The dispute on this matter grew so keen that it was referred to a court of law, but just as the litigation was about to begin came the news, welcome to all the parties concerned, that the Kaiser himself had settled the question at issue by shaving off his beard, thus removing the cause of strife. Forthwith the busts were accepted.

THE desire of Government to foster local trades and industries, says the *Bombay Gazette*, is indicated by the resolution just issued in review of the working of the Stationery Department for the year now ended. Paper, envelopes, ink, and copying machines of local manufacture are shown to be in use, and experiments in all kinds of office necessaries of Indian manufactures are being made with a view to increased economy. The Superintendent of the Department, however, began the year with stock of the value of a lakh-and-a-half, and closes with little short of two lakhs-and-a-half—a noticeable fact when it is considered that stern economists urge the desirability of keeping down stocks. Stores of Indian manufacture, to the value of about three lakhs, have been during the year substituted for articles of European manufacture, and a total saving of almost a lakh of rupees had thus been effected.

THE reorganisation of the Sanitary and Vaccination Department is at present under the consideration of the Government of Bengal. One of the most important questions for consideration is the necessity of extending the compulsory provisions of the Vaccination Act to the whole of the Province. At present the Act, which was passed eleven years ago, is compulsory in all but a few municipalities, but optional in almost all the rural districts. Compulsion is in vogue in rural districts in other Provinces, and there can be no doubt that it has led to a great extension in the operation of the vaccinator: but there has in some cases been the suspicion that the machinery available for the enforcement of the Act has not always been such as could be employed without the risk of oppression. The people have come to know that it is optional, and the result is that there are families in nearly every village who habitually refuse the operation. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Gregg, has for some years strongly advocated the application of some form of compulsion. The question is, in what manner the application is to be made. Sir Charles Elliott would solve the problem by reorganising the department "on a district or divisional basis so as to extend the duties of the Civil Surgeon." The whole matter, however, is one which ought to be decided only after a most careful examination and consideration of local conditions.

Saturday, 21st November.

RECENT visitors to Lord Tennyson speak with enthusiasm of the health and enjoyment of life which he displays. Eighty-two years of age, some months older than Mr. Gladstone, the Laureate is as happy and as interested in all things going on in the world as was that inveterate optimist, Mr. Robert Browning. He still charms his visitors by reading in that peculiar voice of his some of his older, and sometimes some of his unpublished poems. The charm of his personality seems to increase with the growth of his years. It is said that he is still composing; and that, if he lives to finish some of his more recently conceived pieces, these will prove to be as rich as the poems of his maturity.

THE Gowhati correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* sends the following account of a female whipping case:—

"A sardar reported to his master, a European planter of a Tea Estate near Dibrugurh, that a certain coolie woman of the garden failed to gather tea-leaves to the extent she was ordered to do. The woman was sent for and was ordered, when produced, to be whipped in the buttock, from the effects of which she bled profusely. She afterwards laid a formal complaint before the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Greenshield, who referred the matter to Mr. Needham, Sub-divisional officer of Sudiya, ordering him to enquire into the matter and to try the case himself, if cognizable by his court. The result of the summary trial was that the sardar and his master were fined Rs. 5 and 10 respectively, entirely on the confession of the accused, who however alleged that the bleeding was due to sores she had on the buttock. The doctor of the garden supported this story of the defence. The case was referred to the Chief Commissioner of Assam who, as a mark of his displeasure, has withdrawn the summary powers from Mr. Needham and requested the Judge of the Assam Valley District to move the High Court for enhancement of punishment."

FOR the first time, writes the Lahore paper, our trans-frontier correspondents in Afghanistan have obtained news of the Pamirs incident. It comes in the shape of information that General Katal Khan, Governor of Talikhan, in Afghan Turkistan, has reported to the Amir that Russians had arrived "in the Pamir in the Yarkhand region," and the Sura Beg Khan, leader of the Khirghiz and Alai tribes, and apparently recognised as the Governor of the Pamir and Yarkhand regions over which Afghanistan has claimed suzerainty hitherto, had joined the Russians. There are two trade routes from the Pamirs to Afghanistan, and these apparently converge in Talikhan. It is natural, therefore, that the first direct news should be conveyed to the Amir from that place. Nothing is said as to the action taken by the Amir: but they assert that since Sher Ali Khan's time the region in dispute has been an appendage to the province of Badakshan. Owing to the inclement climate no resident Governor or garrison was sent there; but as the cattle from Wakhan, Shignan and Talikhan went thither annually to graze, it was always considered, even before Sher Ali annexed it to the province of Badakshan, as a part of Afghanistan, although practically abandoned to the wandering Kirghiz and Ali tribes. The fact that the Chief of these tribes has gone over to the Russians explains the Russian announcement that the population of the Pamirs had asked to be annexed by Russia.

IN sinking an artesian well in the Chingleput district a few miles from Madras, such good indications of coal have been found that a company is being formed in Madras to secure mining rights and search for coal seams by means of steam boring machinery.

SERIOUS trouble is reported from the Kuran valley where the Turi tribesmen have been attacked by the Jagis and Mungals, but managed to repel the assailants in the Upper Kuram; but in Lower Kuram the notorious outlaw Chikai made a raid and inflicted considerable damage, the Turis being unable to make and stand against the raiders. Chikai is reported to have now only a small force with him, the Khost tribesman who had joined him having left with their booty.

THE Bengal Police Departments are now engaged in a series of interesting experiments with the French method of identifying criminals. At present, the only record kept in Jails, is one giving the criminal's height, general appearance, marks or scars, if any, and this, in the majority of cases, is next to valueless. The French Police, on the other hand have in use a number of instruments with which the width of the head, length of arms, hands, nails, feet, and ears are all accurately registered, and these measurements are at once available when there is a doubt as to any prisoner having been previously convicted or not. The other day several photographs of the different positian in which these instruments are to be used were taken and these will be embodied in the form of a circular to different Central Jails to explain their uses.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Tuesday* the *24th Nov.*, at 4-15 P. M.

Subject: Ethane and its homologues, Haloid derivatives of the Paraffins.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *26th Nov.*, at 4-15 P. M.
Olefine and Acetylene Series.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *26th Nov.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Musical Sounds and the cause of their intensity pitch and timbre.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *28th Nov.*, at 3 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the *21st Nov.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Primary Alcohols: Carbinol.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 21st, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1891.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga made a telling speech at the Sonepur meeting. We publish his speech *in extenso* in another column. It will amply repay perusal. The Maharaja has clearly pointed out the evil consequences of the proposed Survey. He has formulated the grounds of objections. The objections lie in a nutshell. The heavy expense which the Survey will entail upon the landholders and the ryots, and the harassing litigation which it will create will be simply ruinous to the land-owning classes. The Maharaja observes:

In Behar there will not only be the actual expenses incurred by Government in making the survey, but in addition there will be the crushing expenses of litigation to which the survey will give rise, and I need hardly say that both zemindars and ryots contemplate this litigation with horror. It is quite certain that the ryots cannot in the present state of the district afford to enter into litigation without impoverishing themselves, and it is equally certain they will litigate to the utmost, as shown by experience in other districts where cadastral surveys have been made. I am told that in the recent survey of a portion of the Purneah District over 2,400 cases were filed by the zemindars and ryots against the survey proceedings. Purneah, you all know, is the most thinly populated district of Behar. A great portion of the land is either a jungle or under water. In the densely-populated districts of Behar there will be infinitely more cases, and with appeals to higher courts which this litigation will involve it will be years before the settlement of a district is completed. I can imagine the confusion that will result while this litigation is pending, and cannot help thinking that the Lieutenant-Governor has not had his attention directed to this view of the subject. If we could have a cadastral survey effected without litigation and without harassment and expense to which this litigation will give rise, both zemindars and ryots would accept it with pleasure but we zemindars know that this is impossible. A cadastral survey with its record of rights means years of litigation, and this litigation will be equally ruinous to both zemindars and ryots.

Litigation and expense then are the two evils which will be inflicted upon the landholders by the Cadastral Survey. If they could be avoided by some magic influence, the measure could be tolerated, if not welcomed.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in replying to the address of the Tirhut Zemindars said that were he himself a landholder in the country, he would welcome a complete survey. It was very necessary that there should be some accurate record of the areas and situation of all the estates and of the character of the tenures and holdings in them. Put in an abstract form, the truth of such a proposition is incontrovertible. It is only when such a proposition is proposed to be carried out in practice that we realise its impractical character. The real question at issue is whether the advantages will outweigh the disadvantages. Opinion is at variance on this point. Government says that the measure will be beneficial to landholders, while the landholders affirm that it will be positively harmful to their interests, it will stir up litigation, create new claims, and revive the old. The harmony between the landlords and their tenants will be distroyed, and the ill-feeling which is sure to be created will be productive of incalculable mischief. Where then is the unmixed blessing which is promised?

His Honor also told the Tirhut landholders that the cost was but a small matter when compared with the great advantages to be derived from the Survey. The landholders respectfully differ from His Honor with regard to the supposed advantages. An accurate survey and an accurate record of rights may be very good in their way. But considering the vexation, the harassment, the discord, and ruinous expense, with which the Survey will be attended, the question is, will this 'accurate' Survey and record-of-rights be of the slightest benefit to either the landlords or tenants? The 'accurate' Survey may be of use for statistical purposes, but landlords and tenants naturally fail to realise the benefit of *accurate* statistics when these are to be obtained by their impoverishment and ruin. His Honor said that he could give the zemindars the most positive assurance that every possible care would be taken to avoid all oppression, or fraud, or unnecessary expense in carrying out the work. The assurance given by His Honor is of course of the highest value, and we are absolutely certain that His Honor will severely punish any breach of the rule which he will lay down. But will all cases of fraud and oppression come to light, or to his notice? Any one who knows anything of our administrative machinery is aware that cases of fraud and oppression, especially in relation to survey and settlement, can by no means be reached by legal processes. They are concocted in the dark, and the Head of the Administration will never be able to pry into the nefarious practices. These cases of fraud and oppression will defy detection.

Then His Honor speaks of unnecessary expense. Even the necessary expense will be such as landlords and ryots will not be able to bear. Government estimates the cost at 8 annas per acre. But Government does not take into account the additional expense which the measure will entail upon the landholders and the ryots. The zemindars will have to entertain a large establishment to follow the Government Surveyors and Amins, to incur expense for providing supplies, and to bear other *et cetera* expenses which need not be mentioned. The ryots also will have to bear the same burden, though not to such an extent. They will also have to follow the settlement officers in person to the neglect of their proper work in the fields. This means utter ruin both to the landlords and themselves. It can easily be seen now how the estimated cost of 8 annas will swell into 8 Rs. per acre. We do not exaggerate when we say that the cost will come to some 8 Rs., if we include the litigation expenses. Those that ever had the misfortune of going to litigation are well aware what a capacious stomach our courts and the court-followers and the litigants' *amlah* have when a case comes up to court for settlement. There will be an immense crop of litigation to the delight of the court-followers and the *amlah*. Witness the boundary cases in the survey settlement of the Banuli and Srinagar estates. We wish the settlement records of the Srinagar estate would be published. They will clearly show that the apprehensions of the landholders that the survey-settlement operations will prove ruinous to the landholders and tenants are not groundless.

A correspondent asks us whether there are any means by which the threatened evil could be averted, and his estate saved. We may assure our correspondent that it is never too late to make a respectful representation to Government regarding the real state of affairs. If Government finds that the work has been undertaken on incorrect information, it will never shrink from reconsidering its position. What the landholders ought to do is that they should face the difficulty which has arisen, and represent to Government the real situation. Government, it should always be remembered, will never allow anything to be done which may have the effect of injuring in any the slightest degree "the just rights of a single individual or of a class." We have the distinct assurance of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on this point, and there need be no apprehension that just rights will be touched.

The Committee of the British Indian Association have been engaged for some time in collecting information regarding the Survey. They applied for copies of correspondence on the subject, and represented to Government that the landlords have been greatly alarmed by the vague reports which have been circulated regarding the proposed survey. They respectfully wished to know the reasons which had induced the present Lieutenant-Governor to resume a survey which had been abandoned by his predecessor. They also submitted that a report had reached them that the provisions of the Tenancy Act relating to survey and settlement would be generally enforced throughout the permanently settled districts of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. In reply the Government has given to the Association a digest of the correspondence, and this digest has been embodied in the recent Resolution on Cadastral Survey.

In forwarding a copy of the Resolution to the Association, Government says:—"The Association will see from the sketch given of the proceedings up to the present time that the late Lieutenant-Governor did not abandon the project of survey, but only postponed it for causes which were avowedly temporary. They will also perceive that the Lieutenant-Governor does not intend to enter upon a survey and record-of-rights of the whole of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, as they appear from their letter under acknowledgment to apprehend." We see that it is not the intention of Government to extend the survey settlement operations to Bengal proper. This is so far satisfactory. But this does not in any manner take away in the slightest degree the grave responsibility which lies upon the British Indian Association, which represents the landed interests of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The Association is bound to guard the interests of the Behar landholders just as well as those of Bengal and Orissa. Most of the large landholders of Behar are members of the Association, and we are sure the Committee of the Association, in which the Behar Zemindars are strongly represented, will take such steps to avert the calamity as will prove efficacious. The Committee, we are assured, are keenly alive to the absolute necessity of taking prompt measures, and we earnestly hope that their efforts in remedying the impending evil will be successful.

RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

MR. W. C. FURNIVALL'S able paper, entitled "Railway Communications of India," which was read before a recent meeting of the British Association at Cardiff, demands more than a passing notice. Those who know Mr. Furnivall's antecedents will readily recognise his claims to be heard with respectful attention on the subject of Indian railways. The first part of his paper contained an interesting historical retrospect. He explained at the outset that the funds required for the construction of railways in India were forthcoming in the country; and that there was no hope of inducing English capitalists to invest without a guarantee. He said:—"Whether the East India Company ever contemplated the development of railways by private enterprise, in a manner similar to the development of railways in England and America, without a guarantee, does not appear in official records. It seems probable, however, that the Directors would have preferred to keep matters in their own hands by a tight agreement with constructing companies (in any case they did so), even had there been a reasonable hope of inducing

English capitalists to invest money without a guarantee. The trading classes of India have always striven to make a high percentage out of small investments, and at the time when railways were first commenced, could not have invested any money in such undertakings; as a matter of fact they have done little or nothing since." We have over and over again explained in these columns why the trading classes of India cannot be expected to invest money in railways, which at best promise a return to 5 or 6 per cent, when they can always make safe investments of their small capital yielding 12 per cent. It is, we think, idle to speculate whether the East India Company contemplated the development of railways in their country by private enterprise. There can be no doubt whatever that even if the Company had attempted any such thing, the attempt would have proved an utter failure. It is now easy to say that Lord Dalhousie made a mistake in offering so high a guarantee as 5 per cent; but then less liberal terms would not have sufficed to attract money in England.

In the time of Lord Mayo the Strachey Brothers, who were *de facto* rulers of the empire in all matters of internal administration, thought that the 5 per cent guarantee system was an expensive one, and led to extravagant expenditure in construction. They found no difficulty in persuading Lord Mayo, who was an apt pupil in their hands, to believe that considerable economies would be effected if all new railways were built on the narrow gauge, under the direct supervision of the State, by a State Railway Department. Accordingly, the railway policy of the Government of India underwent a radical change. This policy was maintained during the next ten years—1870 to 1880—a metre-gauge was introduced instead of the 5½ feet gauge, and the State constructed all railways by its own agency. With the advent of Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring the railway policy of the Indian Government underwent another change. A new policy was announced by Sir Evelyn in his very first Financial Statement, with a great flourish of trumpets. He stated that the Government of India had determined to entrust the construction of railways to private enterprise and that as experience had demonstrated that Indian railways were sound and profitable investments, private capitalists would undertake to build the additional lines required without a Government guarantee. When this new policy was announced we ventured to predict that having regard to the fact that Indian railways have from the beginning been a burden upon the exchequer, private capitalists would not invest their money in them at their own risk and responsibility. Our prediction was fully verified and the new railway policy collapsed just as we had expected it would—a fact which was frankly admitted by Sir Evelyn Baring himself in his last Financial Statement. This result will not appear at all surprising when we consider the financial results of Indian railways in the light of the figures quoted by Mr. W. C. Furnivall, in his paper under notice, from the explanation memorandum issued by the India Office in connection with the last Budget debate. It appears that the total capital invested in Indian railways up to the end of 1890 was, in round numbers, 213 crores of rupees; that the gross receipts for the year were 20½ crores, which were equally divided between working expenses and net receipts. The net receipts show a return of 4¾ per cent. on capital cost. This would seem to show that Indian railways are sound and profitable investments; but the memorandum, of which mention has been made above, adds:—"While, however, the railways gave in India a return exceeding 4¾ per cent. on their capital cost, the expense of paying in England the interest in gold was so heavy that the result of the Railway Revenue Account is to impose a considerable charge on the Government." We are told that this charge "is an accident in the fluctuation of the value of Indian money, and bears a direct ratio to the relative value maintained between silver and gold." Whatever the explanation may be, the hard fact remains that Indian railways impose an annual charge of nearly two crores on the general revenues of the Empire. We fully agree with Mr. Furnivall that without the adoption of a bi-mettallic currency there is no remedy for this state of things in India; but there is no reasonable hope of inducing England to abandon her opposition to the introduction of bi-metallism.

Enthusiastic advocates of railway extension in this country make a comparison between the development of the United States railways and Indian railways, and point out that while America has 164,740 miles of rail road, India has only 16,000, or one-tenth of the mileage in the United States. Mr. Furnivall pertinently observes that those who make this comparison, conveniently ignore or overlook the difference in the circumstances existing in the two countries. He points out truly that the construction of railways in the United States has been effected by the people themselves for their own individual benefit; and that they took the profit, whether derived from working the lines or from the enhanced value of land, and they bear the loss if their speculations do not realise first anticipations. We may also quote here the very sensible and thoughtful observations which Sir Alfred Lyall made on the subject in his speech delivered on the occasion of opening the Bengal and North-West Railway. His Honor said:—"We hear much said by irresponsible writers of the enormous progress of American Railways as compared with the progress in India; but all people who examine the question, and get to understand it properly must see that the example of America is quite as much a warning as an encouragement, that it is a light-house that does not show us the roads we should follow, as the rocks that we must avoid. American railways are raised by speculation. But whatever private capitalists may do, the State cannot afford to speculate because the risk is the risk of the whole country, not of people who contribute voluntarily to a venture, but of the tax-payers who contribute involutarily and are not consulted, but who nevertheless have to find the interest, whether the returns to the investment are good or bad." We commend these observations to the selfish European merchants who would have the Government of India emulate the activity of America in the matter of railway extension. Mr. Furnivall proceeds to discuss the question—Has sufficient progress been made in the development of railways in India? And he thus answers it:—"If seriouly asked to state my opinion on the question of progress made in railways I think I should reply by another question. Is private enterprise in England dead towards India that it leaves in the hands of the Government the development of railways, by refusing to supply capital without a guarantee? Accounts show that a reasonable return for investments has been obtained, and that the older lines have been earning handsome dividends. Experience indicates that the development of Indian railways opens an important field of demand in the iron and steel industries of England, and furnishes a supply of wheat, the price of which competes with America and Russia, so that the cost of bread to the English consumer may be regulated * * * Had the money which is so firmly locked up in the Argentine been invested in the extension of Indian Railways without any Government guarantee, would not many houses in England now be in more prosperous circumstances than seem to be indicated?" It is true that some of the older lines are earning handsome dividends. There are East Indian Railway, the E. B. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The earnings of these four lines bring up the general average. But there are many of the lines which do not pay and which probably never will. In the official table the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus present a delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole. But this will not throw dust in the eyes of the private capitalist, who looks to profits. If these are to be obtained by sinking money in Indian railways, the British capitalist will come forward to invest in them without a Government guarantee, otherwise not.

PROVINCIAL FNANCE.

THE Revised Bengal Budget for 1891-92 has been published. In April last the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed the financial results of the quinquennial period covered by the contract of 1887, which expires on the 31st of March next. The revised estimates of receipts as adopted in April last amounted to 559 lakhs of rupees, but the total receipts are now estimated at 556½ lakhs. There has been an increase under the head of Land Revenue. The total collections during 1890-91 amounted to 388¼ lakhs against 384¾ lakhs passed by the Government of India as the revised estimates for the year. But the receipts from Stamps show a falling off of nearly a lakh. The decrease was under Court-fee Stamps, and was due to the fall in the number and value of suits instituted. The final accounts of 1889-90 show that the receipts from Jails in that year were 8½ lakhs, and the same figure has been adopted for 1890-91. The Provincial net receipts from railways were placed at 70 lakhs in April last, but they are now estimated at 75 lakhs. The net earning of the Tirhoot State Railway for the half year ending 31st December 1890 were upwards of 4½ lakhs against 3½ lakhs for the corresponding period of 1889. The total expenditure under the head of Land Revenue was 34 lakhs against the revised estimate of 37¼ lakhs. There was also a decrease under the head of Salt. The revised estimate of the Government of India under Police was 52½ lakhs, but the total expenditure amounted to 58½ lakhs. The increase, it is explained, is due to the inclusion of the charge, amounting to about 5½ lakhs, connected with the Chin-Lushai expedition, incident to the formation of the South Lushai Hills district. There has been an increase of expenditure under the head of Education, the total charges coming up to 25¼ lakhs against the estimate of 24¾ lakhs. According to the revised estimates now adopted, the closing balance will stand at 33¾ lakhs against 32½ lakhs anticipated by the Government of India when passing the estimates for the current year.

Coming now to the estimates of the current year, we observe that the average receipts from Land Revenue during the quinquennial period covered by the present contract have amounted to 382⅔ lakhs, and Sir Charles Elliott rightly holds that for the purpose of the next contract it will not be safe to take a higher figure in fixing the assignment under this head. The Provincial share of Land Revenue will amount to 99 lakhs against 98½ lakhs, the original estimate. We are told that additional grants have been asked for from the Government of India to meet the increase of charges under survey and settlements over the contract allotment for five years from 1887-88 to 1891-92, and for improvements in the Judicial Service effected by increasing the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Pending the orders of the Supreme Government, no credit has been taken for these sums in the Budget estimates. The total Provincial receipts under Salt last year amounted to a lakh and a quarter, and the estimate for the current year has been placed at a lakh and a third. The estimate under the head of Stamps shows an increase of 2½ lakhs over the approximate actuals of last year which amounted to 142½ lakhs. It appears that the receipts during the first five months of the current year have exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by 4½ lakhs and that the increase is almost entirely under Court-fees; but looking to the prospects of the season, Sir Charles Elliott does not consider it safe to provide for a larger increase than mentioned above. The original estimate of receipts under Excise for 1891-92 amounts to 105 lakhs; but the result of the recent settlements of excise shops for the current year shows an increase of more than two lakhs in License-fees as compared with that of the last year. The estimate has, therefore, been raised to 106 lakhs. The actual receipts from Provincial Rates in 1890-91 amounted to 39 lakhs, and the estimate for the current year is placed at 39¼ lakhs. The receipts for the first five months of the current year under Jails show an increase of about half a lakh over those of the corresponding period of last

year. We are told that the recent orders of the Government of India will lead to larger supply of the requirements of the public consuming departments by the Jail Department. The total Provincial receipts from the Railways in the current year are estimated at about a quarter of a lakh of rupees less than the figures of the previous year. The high receipts of 1890-91 were due to the influx of coaching traffic on the occasion of the *Ardhodaya Joga* in February last. The revenue from Major Irrigation works is estimated at 14¼ lakhs.

According to the estimate passed by the Government of India it was expected that the current year would close with a credit balance of 31½ lakhs; but according to the estimate now adopted the closing balance will be only 25¼ lakhs; against an opening balance of the year amouuting to 33¾ lakhs. In considering the net result of the operations of the five years' contract, which expires with the current year, and their effect on the Provincial revenues of Bengal, we see that the first three years, of which the accounts have been finally closed, so an improvement of 16¾ lokhs over the contract assignment, and the balance at the disposal of the Provincial Government rose from 20 lakhs on 1st April 1888 to 36¾ lakhs on 31st March 1890. The net result of the last two years' transactions is a reduction of the Provincial balance by 11½ lakhs. The net improvement in five years, therefore, amounts to 5¼ lakhs.

HIGH COURT JUDGES.

REGARDING the manner in which the vacancy about to be occasioned by the rumoured retirement of Mr. Justice Wilson, the *Indian Daily News* writes :—

There are occasionally officiating appointments made in this country, and the fact of men holding such temporary posts seems to give them some claim for a permanency in case of a vacancy. If a man fairly meets the requirements of justice in his administration there is some advantage in giving him the post, as there is more certainty of a proved man than of a stranger. But if any one in temporary occupation proves incompetent the mere fact of his having officiated should be no reason for placing him permanently. If a Judge while officiating gives such decisions as require correction by appeal, the hardship and injustice to suitors are very great. And though in considering fresh appointments it may not be possible to secure men of the character and attainments of Mr. Justice Wilson, on the other hand, care should be taken not to appoint men the majority of whose decisions are likely to be upset on appeal. Such appointments are not only a grievous injustice to suitors, but a waste and perversion of the functions of the court. In an engineering establishment bad workmen would not be entertained when it required more skilled workmen to rectify the blunders of the incompetent. It would be waste of skill, loss of material, and likely to imperil the reputation of the establishment. The same principles should be recognised in the constitution of the Bench of the High Court. There is of course some doubt in the appointment of an untried man. There is a chance of success as well as of failure. But when a man has been tried and failed, when his work has had to be revised at greater cost and trouble than the original work involved, the chance of success is eliminated, and such appointments are like courting failure, regardless of consequences to suitors and the credit of the court. In recognition of the admitted weakness of the Bench on the retirement of Mr. Justice Wilson there should be an effort made, and great care exercised, to secure another capable man. The position is honorable in itself, but mere honour will not command ability, though it will help to attract it. In the interests of the public it should be secured if possible, altogether apart from personal considerations.

It is to be hoped that these remarks are not any way directed towards the appointment of Mr. Hill of Allahabad, for then they would be positively unjust and unfair. Mr. Hill has officiated on the High Court Bench several times and has given uniform satisfaction not only by his courtesy and urbanity, but by ability of a high order and cool-headed judgment which should be a *sine qua non* in all successful judges. The profession and the public would be glad to welcome back Mr. Hill to the High Court Bench, as we have repeatedly said. The question of permanent appointment is however prematurely raised, for we have reasons to believe that Mr. Justice Wilson does not contemplate retirement at present and may rejoin his duties upon expiration of the leave, upon which he now goes. This will be good news to the public and the profession, who are most sorry to part with so excellent a Judge. The idea of a farewell entertainment has, therefore, been abandoned. In the meantime there is no reason why Mr. Hill should not officiate for him as he has done for some other Judges before.

We have always set our face against curtailment of the pay and privileges of our High Court Judges, who are the repositories of our rights and liberties. It is loudly and bitterly complained that since the lower scale of pay came into force, the best available men have not been induced to accept the appointments on the Bench and we have to content ourselves with mediocrity at best. This is much to be deplored, and the regret would be greater still if Government in pursuance of a short-sighted policy should further lower the status of the Court by unnecessarily interfering with certain privileges which the judges have enjoyed and ought to enjoy. The Secretary of State has ruled, it is said, that if any Judge's furlough should end during any vacation he is not entitled to full pay during the vacation not having rejoined his appointment before its commencement, but will have the same pay as during furlough. An exception has been made in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, whose furlough ended within the last vacation. This is good so far. But we think this should not be an exception but the rule. With easier terms of furlough and pension the necessity of a ruinously long vacation, at the most unseasonable period of the year, would be done away with and Judges might go to England and come whenever convenient. We would certainly not grudge them some extra privileges for the sake of efficiency of the whole Court. We would, therefore, cordially support the representation that the Judges have recently made that the pensionable period of service should be reduced. Middle-aged lawyers must be had if the Judges are to be ripe and experienced, and after middle age it is unreasonable to expect a man for 14 or 15 years. The scale of pay is low and by the time a Vakil or a Barrister is fit to have a Judgeship bestowed on him, he will have secured competence enough to disregard the comparatively small income. The importance of the post may induce some able men to accept it, but not if they have to serve for 15 years. The Judges, therefore, recommend that the full pension period should be reduced to 11½ years.

SPOLIATION DEFENDED.

THE *Englishman* has an article in defence of Municipal spoliation, necessitated probably by some typical Central Road cases having been dragged into court. The precedents of the Lottery Committee that constructed the Cornwallis Street and of the Justices of the Peace in the construction of the Beadon Street are fervently appealed to because the principle of "betterment" was applied to a limited extent. The details of the cases will show that the analogy is not at all good and legislative sanction of what is admittedly an immoral thing, does not improve the situation. What Mr. Miller aptly describes as "legalised blackmail" will always excite disgust, pleadings and precedents notwithstanding. But what is most surprising is that the blackmail should not be levied uniformly, nor in all cases. It becomes doubly oppressive in the cases in which no portion of the premises whatsover is required for the purposes of the Central Road, excepting perhaps in a commercial way. The *Englishman* reminds the public that all the native members of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, whether official or non-official, were unanimously against the preposterous provisions of Sec. 204 of the Municipal Bill, while the European members voted for it *en masse* and carried it. This, if any thing, illustrates the way in which native interests are looked after in our Legislative Councils and also the extent to which native members can protect such interests under the present constitution of these Councils. But the Section overrides the principles of the Land Acquisition Act, and we are not at all sure that it can be permitted to do so.

The *Englishman* quotes the proceedings o the Bengal Council, on the occasion that the Section was passed. The Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjea said :

The provision, I submit, is wholly objectionable. Private property ought to be held to be sacred, and the compulsory acquisition of it ought never to be allowed unless it is distinctly required for a public purpose. Acquiring land for the purpose of selling it at a profit may be advantageous to the Municipality, but I can hardly persuade myself to say that it is a public purpose which would warrant compulsory acquisition. If the doctrine were true that a public body like the Corporation can increase their funds by acquiring lands in that way, the doctrine will be most dangerous to private property, and I do not think the honourable member in charge of the Bill will rest his case on that ground. I know it may be said that there is further justification. Whenever a new street is opened or an existing street is improved or widened it increases the value of the adjacent land on both sides up to a certain distance ; and if the former owners are allowed to retain the land, they will, it is said, benefit at another's expense. But if we examine the point a little more narrowly, it will appear that this argument is more specious than sound : for it is not correct to say that the owners of the adjacent lands derive advantage without paying for it. They do pay by contributing as ratepayers to the funds of the Municipality, and that is the purse out of which the acquisition is made. Nor can it be said that it will be wholly wrong for them to derive an incidental advantage. A street is to be opened or widened for a public purpose. It is a public purpose not merely because a street will be required for public traffic, but because the public will be benefited in other ways, such as by improved ventilation and the like. Therefore the advantage which the owners of adjacent lands derive by the value of their property being raised is one of the necessary incidental advantages to which the public, or a portion of the public, have a right.

THE Hon'ble Babu Kalinath Mitter said that the Section is altogether inequitable :

The idea, though not stated in the section, is that by acquiring a great deal more land than is required when a locality is to be improved, the excess land when resold will fetch a considerably larger price than was paid by the Commissioners, and thus the cost of the improvement will be very much reduced, and in some cases it will probably be *nil*. That, I submit, is not the policy of the law. The policy of the law is that not only the present generation, but future generations should pay for works of a permanent character. If you drive away a large number of persons from their houses in expectation of reselling the land at a profit, you virtually make property belonging to a certain portion of the community pay for the whole of the improvement, that to my mind is inequitable. The argument which has been put forward now with a great deal of force, is that by spending a large sum of money the Commissioners improve a certain locality, and why snould they do that for the benefit of a limited number of persons; that if this limited number of persons get the largest benefit, they should pay for an adequate share of the improvement, an adequate share by the deprivation of their property. If a loan is raised for the improvement, these persons will have to bear their share of the interest and of the sinking fund for the repayment of the loan ; and moreover when the locality is improved, the assessment on the property of these persons will be increased. In the first instance they contribute in the same way as the rest of the public for the payment of interest and for the sinking fund ; and secondly, because they enjoy the benefit most, their property is made to pay a large assessment. It strikes me also in another manner. Whenever a particular property is improved, it is improved no doubt in the first instance for the benefit of all, and secondarily, for the benefit of the persons who reside in the locality. The improvement of sanitation benefits the town and these persons expect to share in the improvement. But the secondary object of the improvement is defeated if the property is taken away from these persons, and they are driven out of Calcutta. If the Legislature provides that additional lands may be acquired by improving a locality and that the excess lands should be resold to the parties at the cost price, the objection would be minimised. Of course, no profit would then be made. But I rest my objection on the higher ground that a violation of the rights of private property should not be tolerated unless it is for the public benefit, and

that is the ground on which the Land Acquisition Act is based.

But all this objection went for nothing, and we have a hideous provision that would be a disgrace to any statute book and which as we have seen has proved extremely oppressive.

RAILWAY OUTRAGES.

WE are glad to learn that at the instance of the Indian Association, which recently addressed a representation to Government on the subject of Railway outrages, the East Indian Railway authorities have directed that the objectionable practice of ticket collectors travelling in first and second class compartments and some time even in ladies' compartments from Bally, should be forthwith discontinued. Some of these have been known to behave very rudely towards passengers and discontinuance of the practice must be acceptable. Greater control should be exercised over under-servants.

The "new chap at Assansole" is the hero of the moment. This is some tyro of a Station-master who remembers the rule about 8 tickets being the *sine qua non* for "second class reserve" which came into force absurdly enough, while he was perhaps an apprentice and which has since been sensibly abolished. The "new chap" took it into his head, to insult Babu Nobin Chand Boral, the well-known attorney, and his party, who were travelling second class from Baidyanath and who though four in number had paid five fares to get reserve accommodation as required by existing rules. But the "new chap" only remembered his old lessons in insulting the party, abused the Stationmaster of Baidyanath in the bargain and indulged in a deal of semi-heroic rubbish in the shape of tearing away the reserve label and so forth, protests and reasoning notwithstanding. The matter was represented to the Station master at Ranigunge, who and the guard in charge of the train civilly restored the label. It has further been represented to the Traffic Superintendent, who, we have no doubt, will take proper notice of the matter, which though wearing a trifling aspect is really very serious. Babu Nobin Chand Boral in his letter to the Traffic Superintendent justly lays stress upon this view of the case. If the "new chap" is not properly punished Babu Nobin Chand Boral is prepared to sue the Company for damages.

The *Sanjibani* hears that the E. I. Railway Station Simultollah was the scene of a dastardly outrage in which railway people were implicated. The matter demands an enquiry, although the offenders are "Babus," and if there is no truth in the rumour the railway authorities ought to silence it forthwith. The facts are stated to be that two respectable ladies who were coming from Simla having occasion to go down at Simultolah, were left behind as they could not return to their compartment in time. Their male companion telegraphed this from the next station, but it was telegraphed back that no ladies had been left behind. Nor could he find any trace of them on getting back to Simultollah by the next train, and not until he had offered heavy rewards to a *Mudi*, who knew all about the matter, and had sought the assistance of an European gentleman, that he got information that the ladies—one his wife and another a relation—were confined in a distant godown. The doors of the godown were broken open and it was found that two railway Babus, worse for the liquor, were attempting to outrage them while the ladies were defending themselves with big logs that they had managed to secure. A melodramatic railway romance like this had currency for some time and we do not know whether the case in question is of a piece with it. Finding the air so full of railway outrages it is just possible that mischievous idlers have been propagating falsehoods that may thwart the arrival at the truth in real cases. When, however, these facts are mentioned there ought be a thorough enquiry. And although totally false the story points to the necessity of reforms in the direction that we have been suggesting for some time.

It is absolutely necessary that reserve accommodation with closet arrangements, should be available in the third and intermediate classes so that ladies may have no occasion to leave their carriages. To suit the middle and poorer classes such accommodation must be cheaper and provided on easier terms than now obtain. This we need hardly point out, will bring the companies larger gain in the long run, for many more people would be glad to avail of reserve accommodation than is possible under existing rules. People would have to pay for a certain number of seats irrespective of the actual number of passengers. There is at the present moment, we believe, some sort of closet accommodation in third class female compartments, but not in the intermediate class. With existing feelings few gentlemen would care to allow their ladies to travel in third class female compartments and they prefer taking them with themselves in the male compartments, which necessitates their leaving the carriage. All this might be obviated by the arrangement we suggest, which would not cost the Company much, but as stated above would bring it some extra gain in the long run. The Agent of the East Indian Railway is not quite sure that even if some suitable means of communication with the guard were provided, the assaulted person would not be allowed by her assailants to reach it. We think there is some force in this which makes it all the more necessary that improved reserve accommodation should be furnished. If, when this is available, people care to send their females by themselves, they will have themselves to blame more than any body else in case of their being outraged or annoyed.

Latest News and Notes.

THE report that the Viceroy resigns before his term, is again contradicted. The Burma visit has been abandoned and His Excellency is expected to pay a visit to Darjeeling. He is also expected to accept the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar to a shooting party which has long been deferred.

CAPTAIN LOWRY was being prosecuted at Rangoon for cheating at cards. After a protracted trial by a Court Martial, he has, however, been honorably acquitted.

THE Viceroy has done a generous act. Babu Mahendranath Chatterjee, pleader and editor of the *Eastern Herald*, Mhow, who was convicted of defamation in April last by the Sessions Judge of Mhow for publishing a letter regarding Captain Franks, of Indore, was released on the 15th, the sentence being remitted unconditionally by the Viceroy at the special recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, and the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Indore. Even so late a release of Babu Mahendranath has given some satisfaction to the Mhow public. Although the news of the release reached Mhow suddenly, some leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities wanted to make a demonstration, but the idea was given up at the earnest request of Babu Mahendranath, who is suffering from epilepsy since his imprisonment.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred at Rawalpindi on Friday before last. Two passenger carriages and a breakvan had been detached from the Viceroy's special train and were being shunted when the down mail dashed into them violently. The two engines and the empty carriages were badly damaged, but none was seriously injured. Seven Native passengers were wounded and the mail line was blocked for six hours.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS, now on tour in Assam, has given the local tea-planters to understand, according to an Assam telegram, that the Government of India does not contemplate introducing any amendments in the Coolie law until next cold weather, and that planters in the mean time should have every opportunity afforded them of discussing any proposed alterations in the law. The present unsatisfactory state of recruiting through garden sirdars was brought to his notice and he promised that any proposal to place matters on a better footing should have due consideration.

WE were much pained to notice lately that the morning papers were freely circulating a report that Babu Priyanath Ghosh, the able and popular Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, had been charged with assault and wrongful restraint by one Mahendra Nath Ghosh. The man, it appears, is a lunatic and had laid a false charge, which was wholly disproved in the Court of Moulavi Abdul Jubbur on Monday last.

WE are glad to learn that Babu Raj Jogeswar Mitter has in view publication of the speeches and minutes of the late Raja Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D., C.I.E. The learned Raja's utterances and writings should be reduced to a lasting form, for they are extremely valuable and should be treasured up by his countrymen. Several Australian papers, including the *Queenslander*, give flattering biographical sketches of the Raja and the *Queenslander* gives a photo of the illustrious *savant*, of whom it says "he had not only a local but a world-wide reputation. In all centres of European or American Oriental study he was the friend and correspondent of the leading *savants* and an honorary member of the learned societies which include within their sphere of research the ancient history and literature of India. The journal holds him up as a high example to Australian youth.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON and not Mr. Norris, as announced before, takes the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commence on Wednesday, the 30th instant. The Dacca Bribery case and the Diamond case are on the calender, but the Dacca case will probably have to be postponed owing to the original exhibits having disappeared in a misterious way. The Police is enquiring into the matter. In the Diamond case Mr. Garth applied for a summons to issue to Mr. Albert Abid, the Chamberlain of the Nizam of Hyderabad, to produce certain documents required by the defence. Mr. Garth also applied for a summons to Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of Hyderabad, requiring his personal attendance at the Sessions to give evidence in the case. His lordship Mr. Justice Wilson sanctioned the former application but declined the latter on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction over Sir Asman Jah, he being the subject of and a resident in a foreign State.

AS rumoured and expected for some time Mr. Curzon, Member for Southport, has been appointed Under-Secretary for India, in place of Sir John Gorst, who has been transferred to the Treasury. This will be a disappointment to Mr. Maclean who had been looking forward to the appointment with great interest as he would be of greater service to his "Industry" clients, as Under Secretary for India. It will be a disappointment to many more, we are bound to say, because Mr. Curzon though a distinguished graduate who has seen something of and has written about Central Asia, is extremely young and has no special knowledge of Indian Affairs As, however, the appointment has been made, it is to be hoped that our interests will be safe in his keeping.

MRS. GRIMWOOD'S book, entitled "Three Years in Manipur," has been published. The authoress pronounces no opinion on the cause of the disaster in Manipur, and refrains from making any charges or insinuations against anybody concerned, either living or dead. She portrays the character of the Juvaraj very favourably, which we are afraid will come with a grim humour after his hurried execution.

WE much regret to hear it announced that Prince George of Wales is suffering from typhoid fever. The disease is following the normal course. The Princess of Wales has hastened home from Russia to attend her son. According to the latest bulletin His Royal Highness is doing well. We fervently pray for His Royal Highness's early recovery.

THE Ooty murder case has resulted in the acquittal of Lieutenant King. The jury found that the stick with which the deceased is said to have been killed was not the Lieutenant's and was not in the *dandy* at the time the assault is said to have been committed. This, so far as we understand, was not the case for the prosecution and the Crown prosecutor said so. A man was killed as the result of an assault, which fact has not been impeached. Nobody has been brought to account for it which is extremely to be deplored. If Lieutenant King was not guilty, it was of course quite right to acquit him.

ON Monday Mr. Rampini, the Sessions Judge of Alipur, declared that he had decided to accept the unanimous verdict of the jury, of not guilty, in the last of the Shambazar rioting cases. All the 28 prisoners were accordingly discharged. It is curious that although the Commissioner of Police himself and his subordinates spoke to several of the accused having been arrested on the spot with marks of rioting on their person, the jury should have totally disbelieved the allegations of the prosecution. The case might have been sent up to the High Court, for it is important that in serious matters like this the guilty should be brought to account, although, as we have often stated, they need not be severely punished. All possible safeguards must be provided against recurrence of such disastrous riots.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"It is said that a change is contemplated as regards presentations at Government House. What the nature thereof may be, we are not in a position to say, though we understand the object is to institute some weeding process, as the assemblies are becoming too numerous and less select than is desired by the home authorities." There can be no doubt that something is necessary.

IT is a pleasure and a surprise to see that the *Mirror* carefully studies our leaders and leaderettes. But his pains are, and bound to be, rewarded like those of the grammarian of old who picked out all Homer's defects. The grammarian was, by a just decree, made to pick out chaff out of wheat. This was all his recompense. Let the *Mirror* bear this in mind and turn its head more to its legitimate duties instead of wasting all power on '*patriotic*' tit bits and it will get on yet.

MR. CRANENBURGH, the well-known Law publisher, has been doing much to cheapen law publications for the benefit of the profession in the Mafussil as well as in town. His reprint of the Criminal cases in the Indian Law Reports was opposed by the Government on the ground that the sale of its Law Reports would be affected. Mr. Cranenburgh appealed to the Press and the Moffussil bars sent up memorials to the Government, the result of which was that sanction was granted to the republication of the Criminal cases in the form announced. Mr. Cranenburgh, who is doing useful work by republishing in facsimili form Mr. Southerland's Weekly Reporters, which are now out of print, announced a similar venture in regard to the whole of the Indian Law Reports. Mr. Harvey James, Legislative Secretary to the Government of India, has, however, informed Mr. Cranenburgh that this cannot be sanctioned. It is noticeable that some volumes of the Reports are already out of print and their sale at all events cannot be affected. As regards the others Mr. Cranenburgh is ready to take over the surplus stock of Government on certain terms which have not been accepted. Owing to the exorbitant prices of the Indian Law Reports very few pleaders in the Moffussil have them and Mr. Cranenburgh's cheap publication would be easily accessible to them. On this, among other grounds, Mr. Cranenburgh has again appealed to the Press and means to memorialise the Viceroy again. He says:

I am still sanguine that the time will come, sooner or later, when I shall obtain the sanction of the Government to the proposed work. As I have, in anticipation of a favourabie reply, indented for machinery from England to manufacture my own type, I intend renewing my application; but should it again be refused, I will have, I regret to say, no other alternative than to issue a prospectus of the same work without receiving the sanction of the Government, and thus to give the Government an opportunity of applying for the injunction against me in the High Court where the doubtful question as to the copyright of the Government in the above Reports will have, once for all, to be finally settled.

We trust the Government will have the good sense not to bring the matter to a crisis, particularly when the cheap publication will be for public benefit without any way injuring it.

WE would invite once more the attention of the Road Department of the Corporation to the state of the Old Post Office Street running past the High Court. The repairs were undertaken just while the Court offices were re-opening and were done in a hurry, leaving a long strip along the edge literally unrolled, probably because the steam-roller did not reach it. The Sundays, the *Jaggadhatri Puja* holidays and the *Kartik Puja* holidays have gone in vain and the road is in the same condition and will probably remain so till the next annual repairs are undertaken. The portion of the Hastings Street which had been repaired a couple of months ago has had to be repaired again, because it happens to face the Home Secretariat. But the other portions are not so fortunate. This is a state of things that ought not to be long in stopping. The Road Department is devoting some attention to the much neglected Hackney carriage stands and we hope it will do its full duty in the matter. Some Stands indeed are being paved with stones, but the site of others is extremely objectionable. This is a matter to which we think Ward Commissioners should devote some attention. It is a great hardship on shop-keepers who pay the full complement of Municipal taxes, to have their shop frontage all but blocked up and have their business seriously interfered with. The Shambazar carriage stand is a case very much in point, as illustrating how valuable shop premises can be made to deteriorate in value by thoughtlessness in the officers of the Municipality. The stand should be somewhere near the big crossing, which will be much more convenient to the public than the present site. The same thing may be said of the Royd Street Stand, the College Street Stand and others. Sites should be judiciously selected along the Central Road, so that there may be no complaints and the existing objectionable stands should be removed to more suitable sites.

THE Jubilee Sanitariun at Darjeeling is a flourishing institution that thrives every day under the fostering care of Mr. Lowis and his co-adjutors. The Lieutenant Governor takes a good deal of interest in its progress, we are happy to observe, and the people have done much towards its stability. But a great deal yet remains to be done since the demand for accommodation is steadily on the increase. The institution finds great favour with the orthodox community which is evinced by the increase in the number of patients, specially in the third class, Orthodox department. The progress as shown by the last report, is steadily maintained and the next year's report will, it is to be hoped, show a larger increase still in the number of these patients. The Committee, we believe, are doing every thing in their power to conduct the institution in a manner consonant with the views and feelings of the orthodox community and that they have succeeded, the increasing demand for accommodation in the orthodox department amply testifies. Indeed this increasing demand coupled with the necessity for providing free accommodation has led the Managing Committee to consider the necessity of adding an upper story to the existing third class block. The project, it appears, will now have to be abandoned, for the Committee cannot incur the expenses without trespassing too far on their reserve fund. As third class patients are not profitable, there is no hope either of their increased number adding to the funds. There is yet another project which want of funds will probably forbid being carried out. Bathrooms, it is well known, are unsuitable and inconvenient for Hindus and it is of the utmost importance that separate privies should be provided. The above two projects require 20,000 rupees and no funds are forthcoming for the purpose. These inconveniences tend to neutralise the useful character of the institution to some extent, and it behoves the public to come to the aid of the Committee. We are informed that Calcutta has been sending the largest number of patients to the Sanitarium ever since its foundation and it certainly does not speak much of the generosity or sense of propriety, for the matter of that, of its inhabitants that its contributions have been nothing like proportionate yet. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this stigma will be wiped off soon and when the Committee commence operations again next season, they may have the satisfaction of having carried out the necessary improvements, with the help of the residents of the Metropolis who so largely avail of the institution. The appeal has gone forth long and has been partially responded to in the Mafusil. Raja Govind Lal Roy, we are glad to learn, has made another munificent donation to the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling. He has given Rs. 10,000 for increasing the accommodation of the Sanitarium for which the Committee is extremly thankful. The generous Raja has also paid Rs. 1,000 in aid of the local Zoological Gardens.

THERE was a further change in the date of the deportation of the Manipur prisoners to the Andamans and their embarkation was accomplished in secrecy on Wednesday last. They are passengers by the *Shajehan*, which carries no other convicts during the present voyage.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied with the last Municipal report of Calcutta. In a resolution His Honor says:—

No reason is alleged in the report to justify the delay in its submission. Moreover the form of the report itself is disappointing, and the Lieutenant-Governor would have expected something more than a series of tabular statements, either printed without note or comment, or strung together by a few bald sentences of explanatory letter press. The work done by the Corporation of Calcutta is of the highest importance, and in justice to itself its report should be particularly clear and well arranged. The city of Calcutta is something more than a great commercial emporium. Rightly or wrongly, it is regarded as one of the chief centres of endemic cholera, whence the disease is likely to be imported into Europe. Its municipal administration is, therefore, a matter of international interest, and is jealously watched by the medical experts of those European countries which are liable to visitations of cholera. In these countries the belief in the efficacy of quarantine is still unshaken and any appearance of neglect, any relaxation of the sanitary standard of Calcutta may, if followed by an increase of cholera mortality, lead to the introduction into their ports of more stringent regulations, which would seriously injure the trade of this city, and thereby reduce the value of property generally. A clear and graphic description of what the Corporation have done, and are doing, to improve the sanitation of Calcutta would clear up much of the misunderstanding that now prevails on the subject, and would enable their critics to realise more clearly the true nature of the difficulties which the Commissioners have to contend with.

The Reports Committee, it is said, were anxious to put in more explanatory matter to which the Chairman took exception. The general body of Commissioners had nothing to do with the report either, though formally called on to approve it in meeting. But having regard to some incidents that are still fresh in our minds nobody can father the responsibility of the

Report on to them. With the general administration, however, the Lieutenant-Governor is better satisfied, and His Honor says :—

"Notwithstanding the defects which have been pointed out, the Report discloses much excellent work done by the Commissioners, and real progress made in several important branches of municipal administration. That the public believe the financial position of the Corporation sound is proved by the practical test of their loans being readily taken up, although the rate of interest has been reduced. The money thus raised appears to have wisely laid out. The water supply has been extended, an improved drainage scheme has been prepared, work on the Central Road has been pushed forward, the question of the disposal of refuse has been advanced a stage by the experimental purchase of an incinerator, revision of assessments has been carried on, and a variety of useful improvements have been made in the added area."

THE Lieutenant-Governor who has lately been admonishing all Municipalities for neglect of matters educational, naturally finds fault with the Report of the Calcutta Municipality on this head. Five lines and an unexplained table is all that is devoted to this important subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied. The Lieutenant-Governor does not evidently know that our city fathers follow close on the wake of Government in this matter and do not care for our intellectual advance, leaving it almost entirely to private enterprise. Such enterprise is not very flourishing in the suburbs which have lately come within the jurisdiction of the Municipality and it is there only that the magnificent sum of Rs. 3000 is spent on primary education of ten wards in the more backward districts. The Report is, therefore, discreetly silent on this matter. A hint to this effect would have probably silenced the Lieutenant Governor, if on other scores the Municipality could point to satisfactory results all round.

WE are glad to learn that Mahamahopadhyaya Maheschandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E. has got a certificate of honour from the Ninth Oriental Congress for his recently published and admirable pamphlet of Nyaya Philosophy. We also hear that some 500 copies of the same have been asked for by the General Secretary, Dr. Leitner, for distribution among the members. The latest member of the Hungarian *Sunday News* also contains a faithful likeness of the Pandit in his Durbar attire of Mahamahopadhyaya with an appreciative notice of his life.

MR. J. MUNRO has arrived in Calcutta. He has come to setttle in life his sons, who are about to join the Church Mission Society. There is nothing under the surface.

NEWS has been received of the *Coleroon* for which the look out was sharp and extensive. All in-going and out-going vessels had been requested to keep a careful watch, besides the Port Commissioners' vessels that were cruising for it. All doubts as to the fate of the missing vessel were, however, finally set at rest on Saturday morning, when the following telegram was received from Puree, from Captain Pointon, of the *Guide* :—"In about Lat. 19° 42" Long. 86° 39" picked up the wreckage of the *Coleroon* in such quantities and of such a nature as to leave no doubt." On receipt of the news Captain Petley, the Port Officer, issued a general order expressing the regret of the Service at the sad loss they have sustained. Great uneasiness has also been felt owing to the non-appearance of an Arab vessel which is overdue. Another *nakhoda* vessel has been lost and a portion of the crew has reached the port after suffering great hardship and privations.

FILLIS' Circus, which has been considerably strengthened has opened in the *maidan* with great pomp and splendour. The performances which contain several novelties, are drawing eager crowds of spectators.

MR. HAMILTON'S Dramatic Company has produced yet another popular representation at the Corinthian—namely, *East Lynne*. The Calcutta play-goer has had many opportunities of witnessing this emotional play and the pronouncement is that the representation on Thursday last was inferior to none that has been witnessed on the Calcutta boards. Mr. Miln is exceptionally strong in these plays and the powerful cast of the play in general largely contributed to his success.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

THE Viceroy arrived at Amritsar on Friday before last. The Municipal address, among other things, said :—

It cannot boast of any great antiquity, but it may take credit for being the cradle of the flower of the Sikh soldiery. Its rise as a modern city dates from its conquest in 1802 by the great Ranjit Singh, the Maharaja of the Sikhs. Since the advent of the British in 1849 the progress of art, manufactures, and education has been most marked; while prosperity and peace under the strong arm of the British law have prevailed. For these and other blessings we desire to thank your Excellency's Government. We thank your Excellency for the wise educational policy of your Government, and we feel that you will be glad to hear that the people of Amritsar have not been backward in showing their appreciation of the benefits of that education which has been placed within their reach by the wise forethought of their rulers in educational matters. This district has been much benefited by the location in our midst of a band of labourers and unselfish English missionaries. The Mahomedans have established for themselves an excellent high school. The Hindus have followed their example, and the Sikhs have in contemplation the establishment of a college to be called the "Khalsa" College, in which, in addition to the instruction in high education, the principles of their religion will be taught and its moral tracts inculcated. The care and comfort of the sick, and the promotion of sanitary measures have at all times specially claimed our attention.

In reply to the Shikh address at Amritsar the Viceroy said :—

Permit me to assure you that the Government of India greatly values your good-will, and places implicit confidence in the fidelity of the Sikhs. There were times in the history of this country when the Sikhs knew how to earn our respect as courageous adversaries: they earn it to-day by the honourable discharge of their duties as citizens of the British Empire, and by providing the armies of the Crown with some of its finest and most valiant soldiers—soldiers who not in India alone, but in many other parts of the Empire, have shown by their conduct that they still possess the warlike qualities for which their forefathers were conspicuous. I rejoice to know that at the present time the people of Amritsar are availing themselves of the security which they enjoy under the British Government in order to improve the education of their co-religionists and that the city possesses a good Municipal high school with University classes, besides the educational establishments which have been founded among you by the missionaries.

His Excellency also made a State gift of 500 rupees to the golden Temple at Amritsar which is said to be customary on such occasions.

The Viceregal party reached Gwalior on Tuesday. The Maharaja gave him a right royal reception. His Highness, who is sixteen years of age, is a handsome, manly young Prince of dignified bearing and charming manners. The first day of the visit was spent in exchange of State visits. In the afternoon the Viceroy had a Durbar in the Maharaja's palace. Private visits, and official State banquets and pig-sticking filled up the rest of the programme. The State Banquet at Gwalior on Thursday was a great success. The Viceroy in reply to his toast proposed by the young Maharaja expressed his gratification that His Highness expressed himself fluently and correctly in English. Regarding the young Chief His Excellency said :—

All who have come in contact with him have, without a single exception, spoken to me in highest terms of his character and personal qualities. His Highness is now of 15 years of age, and we are able to look forward to the time when he will assume the responsible duties of a ruler. The progress which he has hitherto made in acquiring a suitable education, and the sympathy which he has inspired in the minds of all those who have had the advantage of knowing him, justify us in the hope that when the time comes he will take a very high place, indeed, among the most distinguished ruling Chiefs of India.

The Viceroy then went on to expatiate upon the excellence of the manner in which the Council of Regency is doing its work :—

The Council has been fortunate in being presided over by such statesmen as the late Sir Gunput Rao Khadko, and by his successor the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the honourable post of President. The Council deserves much credit for the manner in which it has discharged its arduous duties since the death of the late Maharaja in 1886. The revenue survey and assessment has made considerable progress in Northern and Eastern Gwalior, and it lately gave me much pleasure to hear that the proposal made by Sir Edward Buck for the institution of a new system of training patwaris to keep up the village maps and records, which must be the foundation of future assessments, have been accepted by the Council. The Council has also been able to make liberal allotments from the State funds towards various useful public works, among which may be enumerated the Victoria College, Sindhia's Memorial Hospital, Dufferin Serai, Guest House, besides jails, hospitals, and public offices. There is, perhaps, no better test of the manner in which a Native State is managed than the condition of its roads, and I am told that in Gwalior the State Public Works Department keeps in thoroughly good order no less than 600 miles of road originally constructed by the Government of India and passing through the State. I must take the opportunity of expressing the interest which I feel in the proposals made by the Council for the construction of two important lines of railway,—one running from Goonah to Bina, and the other from Ujjain to Bhopal. The first of these has already been sanctioned by the Government of India, and both projects are now under survey. One of the great difficulties with which the State has had to contend is that which has been occasioned by the prevalence of dacoity within it, and in its borders. The durbar police has co-operated loyaliy with that of the North-West Provinces for this purpose, and I am glad to know that several gangs have been captured or broken up, and some of the most notorious leaders taken prisoners or got rid. of; but sustained efforts will be necessary if this scandal is to be put an end to, and I earnestly commend the matter to the attention of the Council. It has been reported to me that the number of schools has increased from 90 in 1887 to 148 in 1891. The pupils have within the same period increased from 5,400 to 9,600. Twelve dispensaries have been established in Northern Gwalior, and the State has also a hospital for women; while another large hospital is being constructed as a memorial of His Highness the late Maharaja.

Regarding the contributions made by the Gwalior Durbar towards the Imperial Defence, His Excellency said :—

The State has offered to maintain two regiments of cavalry, each 600 strong, as well as a transport train of 500 ponies with 200 carts. The necessary expen-

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDRENS.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's God Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown God Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capule and the lebel under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE only Sandal Pearls which are highly approved by the Parisian Academy of Medicine and the most celebrated French Physicians are "Doctor Clertan's" Sandal Pearls, which contain the pure essence of Sandal enclosed in a thin transparent gelatine envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestive. They have no odour, nor do they in any way affect the digestive organs which so frequently occurs with all similar preparations. Dr. Clertan's Sandal Pearls cure all inconveniences such as contagious discharges &c., in two or three days.

diture has been sanctioned by the Council, and the organization of the force is proceeding satisfactorily. Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, has, in recognition of the efforts which have been thus made, invited one regiment to attend the Camp of Exercise which is to be held during the present cold weather at Allyghur. Since I have arrived in Gwalior his Highness has mentioned to me in conversation that it would be very agreeable to him to be present at the Camp of Exercise, and I am able to tell him this evening that if that is his wish the Government of India will be glad to accede to it.

Speaking of the financial conditions of the State His Excellency observed:—

So sound is its financial condition, and so wisely have its resources been administered, that, far from being threatened with a deficit, the Council is able to point with pride, not only to an equilibrium between income and expenditure, but to a handsome surplus. The Treasury has a cash balance of more than 4½ crores of rupees, and it has been able to invest in round numbers 5½ crores of rupees either in railways or in Government Securities. I call your attention to the latter fact, because I know that in some parts of the country there has existed a prejudice against the investment of the savings of an Indian State in Government paper. The transaction is not always understood, and is represented as if it were a somewhat irregular mode of disposing of any accumulation of money which may be available for State purposes; but I hope that the time has come when no one will be found to contend seriously, that if a private individual or an Indian State has one or two crores of rupees, which it has no occasion to spend at the moment, he or it will do better to hoard the money away and allow it to remain unproductive rather than to invest it in some sound securities, returning a reasonable rate of interest, without in the slightest degree endangering the safety of the capital sum.

His Excellency's defence of the manner in which the State surplus has been used may not commend itself to all, who are connected with the State, or outsiders for the matter of that. In fact the idea was strongly opposed in the inception but carried out by the Council inspite of the opposition. It has been a *fiat accompli* long and His Excellency need have hardly cared to defend it. His advocacy of investment of all surplus in Government Securities is not without its amusing side.

The Viceroy reached Bhupal on Friday and was received by Her Highness the Begum personally with great *eclat*. The next morning there was some snipe shooting in the neighbourhood, and at 3-30 His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Medical School. In the evening there was a banquet, and the next day the Viceroy received various ruling Chiefs and paid return visit to the Begum. Yesterday the Viceroy proceeded by rail on Sanchi Tope or the old Fort at Bhupal, and drove to Her Highness's gardens. The party will sleep in the special train, and take a formal farewell this morning.

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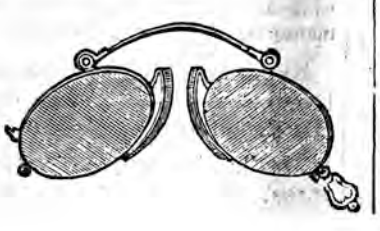

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY.

MEETING AT SONEPUR.

TAKING advantage of the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and his Secretaries at the Sonepur fair, a monster meeting of Behar landholders, tenureholders, and ryots was held on Sunday before last at the big shamiana in the Maharaja of Darbhanga's camp. Rai Jaiprakash-lal Bahadur, the Dewan of the Dumraon Raj, proposed that His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga take the chair. Rai Kashiprasad seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation. His Highness in taking the chair, thus addressed the meeting:—

Maharajas and gentlemen,—At the earnest request of many zemindars of other districts who have already held meetings at Purneah, Bhagulpur, Patna, Shahabad, Tikari, Chupra, and Mozufferpur, and various places, we have met here to-day to discuss a subject which is of deep interest to us all. The Lieutenant-Governor, as you are aware, some time ago submitted to the Government of India a proposal for the cadastral survey of Behar, and he is naturally anxious to learn the views which the landholders of the province entertain regarding the proposal. I have not seen the correspondence which has passed between the Lieutenant-Governor and Government of India on the subject, but I understand that it is proposed that a cadastral survey with its record of rights shall be made of the whole of Behar, and that the expenses of this survey shall be met by a cess upon the land to be paid in equal proportions by the zemindars and ryots. An additional cess will, of course, be a very severe burden upon both zemindars and ryots, and the question which we as landholders have to consider is whether the expense and harassment which the survey will entail upon us all will be counterbalanced by the advantages which may eventually be expected to result from it. This is the question which I ask you calmly and temperately to consider. The Lieutenant-Governor no doubt believes that the cadastral survey will be of great benefit to the country; that it will settle all disputes regarding holdings and rents of ryots; and furnish Government with a vast amount of statistical information regarding the rural population which at present is not procurable. As you are aware in all temporarily settled provinces a cadastral survey has been effected, and in all permanently settled districts of the North-West Provinces a cadastral survey has also been carried out. But neither in temporarily nor in permanently settled districts of the North-West Provinces was any survey cess imposed upon landholders. The whole expense of the survey operations was borne by Government. It seems, therefore, to me that if the cadastral survey is decided upon, Behar zemindars and ryots may fairly ask to be treated with the same consideration as is shown to zemindars and ryots of the permanently settled districts of the North-West Provinces. If the cadastral survey is made in Behar, it will certainly not be at the request of either the zemindars or the ryots. Zemindars or ryots wishing for a survey and record of rights prepared of their respective estates and holdings can have a survey effected under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act; but when a survey is made at the instance of Government, and for the objects which Government have in view, it seems to me only reasonable that Government should pay the expenses of such a survey as in the case of the permanently-settled districts of the North-West Provinces. The Zemindars and ryots of Behar may fairly claim to be treated as Zemindars and ryots of Behar asked for the survey. I think, therefore, that if it is decided that there shall be a cadastral survey for Behar, we may reasonably ask Government to bear the expenses. I am not, I am sorry to say, in a position to tell you what the actual expense of the cadastral survey will be. It is, I understand, estimated that it will cost about 8 annas an acre, but upon this point I am not competent to give any opinion. The Lieutenant Governor, having great experience in settlement matters, considers, I believe, that it should not exceed this amount. Possibly this may have been the cost to Government of the cadastral survey in the North-West Provinces, but what I fear is that His Honor may not have had his attention called to the fact that the cadastral survey in Behar will cost more than the one in the North-West Provinces, and will be attended with much greater difficulties. The ryots of Behar are not in a position to pay this new cess or tax without ruin to many, impoverishment of more; and even assuming that the zemindars could all afford to pay the cess, it is obvious that they would suffer still further through the impoverishment of their ryots. In Behar there will not only be the actual expenses incurred by Government in making the survey, but in addition there will be the crushing expenses of litigation to which the survey will give rise, and I need hardly say that both Zemindars and ryots contemplate this litigation with horror. It is quite certain that the ryots cannot in the present state of the district afford to enter into litigation without impoverishing themselves, and yet it is equally certain they will litigate to the utmost, as shown by experience in other districts where cadastral surveys have been made, I am told that in the recent survey of a portion of the Purneah District over 2,400 cases were filed by the Zemindars and ryots against the survey proceedings. Purneah, you all know, is the most thinly populated district of Behar. A great portion of the land is either a jungle or under water. In the densely populated districts of Behar there will be infinitely more cases, and with appeals to higher courts which this litigation will involve it will be years before the settlement of a district is completed. I can imagine the confusion that will result while this litigation is pending, and cannot help thinking that the Lieutenant-Governor has not had his attention directed to this view of the subject. If we could have a cadastral survey effected with our litigation and without harassment and expense to which this litigation will give rise, both zemindars and ryots would accept it with pleasure; but we, zemindars, know that this is impossible. A cadastral survey with its record of rights means years of litigation, and this litigation will be equally ruinous to both zemindars and ryots. Such are my views of the cadastral survey, and you will now have an opportunity of hearing the views of the other gentlemen who will address the meeting. I wish only to say that it is with great reluctance I have come forward to oppose Sir Charles Elliott's proposal for the cadastral survey. The Lieutenant-Governor has no object to gain by the survey. On the contrary, it will impose upon him and the Government officers under him great additional labour, and he certainly would not care to propose a measure which in the time of his predecessor had to be abandoned, unless he believed that it was for the benefit of the country. Unfortunately we landholders are of a different opinion. All we have now to do is to place temperately before the Lieutenant-Governor our objections to the proosed measure, and

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we feel sure that he will give every consideration to them. Moreover, it is well-known to most of you that should the cadastral survey be actually started, it is more than likely that the officer placed at the head of affairs would be a gentleman, who, however estimable, holds one-sided views on the relations between landlord and tenant, and his appointment would be most dangerous to the interests of all concerned in such a momentous question. I may mention that when Mr. Finucane was deputed by the Government of Bengal to make enquiries into the average out-turn per bigah in Behar, he sent to the Nurhun estate and merely had a standing crop of rice thrashed out before him, and took that as the actual produce of the area the crop was cut from, without bringing into calculation the value of the straw and the second crop of kesarie and sometimes moong which almost are always obtained. We also propose, at the suggestion of the different meetings, to form a branch of our Association at Calcutta, so as to be able to place ourselves on any grave necessity in direct and immediate communication with the heads of Government. The advantage of it is so manifest that it is scarcely necessary for me to dwell upon the fact. Our branch being in Calcutta and in direct touch with Government would be much better able to let us know what the real ideas of Government are so as to be able to protect our interests to the utmost. Moreover, there is always a difficulty in the Mofussil, owing to the poorness of communication, in getting up such meetings as this to express publicly our views and grievances; whereas if we had strong representatives in Calcutta they could, and would, be most valuable aids to us when required. It is an absolute impossibility for the Government to carry out this survey with a trustworthy staff of subordinates; for men poorly paid, as the Amins would be, would simply prey alike upon Zemindar and ryot, and the hardest part of this oppression would naturally fall upon the ryot, who is quite incapable, particularly during these trying times, to bear such a burden, so that in every way this attempt to ameliorate the condition of the ryot is bound to end in being a most bitter curse to him. (Tremendous applause).

The first resolution was proposed by the Maharaja Bahadur of Giddhour, seconded by Babu Sital Prashad, representative of 7 annas, Tikari Raj, and supported by Rai Radhakishen, and ran as follows :—

"Considering that the proposal for survey and a general record of rights is much exercising and agitating the minds of the people of Behar interested in land, the Behar landholders, assembled at this meeting, think it their imperative duty to approach the Government with a respectful representation, bringing to the notice of Government the fact of a widespread anxiety, and submitting that all correspondence and reports referring to it be published, and the public be given a fair and full opportunity of discussing the question on its merits before action is taken, especially as they are of opinion that there is no urgency about the matter, and the present year of distress is inopportune for the commencement of an undertaking of this kind.

The other Resolutions adopted at the meeting were as follow :—

II. "That in the opinion of the meeting, regard being had to the provisions of clause 2, section 101, and section 158, also section 56 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the exercise of the power vested in the Government under clause 1, section 101, appears wholly unnecessary and an unwise interference with the rights and discretions vested in the parties interested in the question. That considering the fact, that there is no evidence of any agarian disputes or general rise of rents to show that illegal enhancements have been resored to, it is yet premature to pronounce an opinion as to the ultimate effect of the experimental survey caused in a very small area and not yet in the whole district as promised at the time of the enactment of the Bengal Tenancy Act; and the Behar Land-holders Association having before them reliable information that the immediate effect of the experimental proceedings has been disastrous to the parties concerned, and knowing as they do know that it is not the fact that the ryots have not yet in hand a trustworthy record of their rights and every thing regarding their tenure is uncertain, there does not appear any grounds whatever for the exercise of the extraordinary powers vested in Government under clause 2, section 101.

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III. The total outlay on the survey and general record of rights of this province the Behar landholders estimate at two crores or thereabouts, and the annual expenditure for the preservation and continuance of the record not less than 15 lakhs; while even this estimate only represents a fraction of the actual cost which parties will have to incur; that if under the powers vested in the local Government under Section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the expenses, or any portion of the expenses, of the survey and general record of rights be ordered to be defrayed by the landholders and tenants whose lands are surveyed and rights recorded, it will be a heavy burden of taxation, which neither landlords nor tenants will be able to bear; and if any cess be proposed to be levied for the preservation and continuance of the record, it will impoverish the landlords and ryots, who, all cesses added, have to pay in direct taxes, in cesses alone, double the amount of the tax that is leviable on incomes other than those on land, and in whose case even the lowest minimum income is not exempt from taxation. The Behar landholders also respectfully submit that the addition of these cases is an indirect, even if not direct, infringement of the rights vested in them by the Permanent Settlement."

IV. "That it is too well known that the Government have not a trustworthy staff to carry out the proposed survey, and the Amins would harass to an infinite extent, and whatever safeguard the Government might propose would be futile to stay the oppression; that the measure is calculated to give rise to ill-feelings and unfounded claims, which will lead to very heavy and expensive litigation, as already has been the case in Purneah and Sirinuggar with respect to the boundaries and with respect to the nature of holding and rates of rents; that this will be ruinous to the parties concerned; and that whatever certainty will be gained by this expensive measure and harassing costly litigation will be existing nowhere even after the lapse of the shortest period."

THE REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE BEHAR INDIGO PLANTERS.

THE indigo planters of Behar presented an address to Sir Charles Elliott at Sonepur. In reply to the address His Honor took occasion to refer to the burning question of the hour, namely, Cadastral Survey. His Honor said :—

The operation of the Cadastral Survey Department under Colonel Barrow, and of the record of rights under Mr. Collin, was begun in November last, and there has been, I am happy to believe, no friction between the members of the Association and the officers mentioned, owing in a great measure to the tact and courtesy displayed by them in all matters which have been brought to their notice. They no doubt were aware, the cadastral survey was about to be commenced in the four districts of Northern Behar. He need hardly say that he had not entered on an undertaking of this kind without a due sense of the difficulties that might arise, and the considerable labour that it would entail on himself and many of his officers. It was not a work one would undertake with a light heart. He knew that there had already been signs of an agitation commencing against it, but he was quite satisfied that the cadastral survey was wanted in this country, and that it would be highly beneficial. From what he had been able to learn from some of their number, he believed that all the most influential members would welcome the measure. It would give them an accurate knowledge of every one's rights with which they had to deal. They were all of them obliged to have constant dealings both with ryots and land-holders, and it would be found to be most important to know the exact extent of those rights and the nature of the leases and contracts they were making. The ryots were another body extremely interested in the survey, and to them it would be an almost unmixed blessing, as it would be a record, for each of them, of the exact nature and extent of the rights conferred upon them by the Tenancy Act. The third great class interested in the question was the zemindars, and from them he knew that some agitation and opposition might be expected, but he hoped that these would melt away when they heard more of the facts. Every zemindar was obliged to keep up a record of his ryots, their holdings, and their rents, but this record was generally most inaccurate, as for the most part they were obliged to rely on the patwari, who was not described as a trustworthy person. Well, the survey would give them an accurate record of these facts, and would clear up all the disputes and uncertainties which caused so much annovance and loss. He trusted it was hardly necessary for him to assure the zemindars that Government would not have entered on this undertaking unless it had been convinced that it would be for the good and not the harm of the landlords. He was convinced that when the three parties most interested, the ryots, the zemindars, and planters, came to know what the survey really meant, they would welcome it as a thing beneficial to themselves. He had just issued a Resolution, which he hoped they would read carefully when it was published in the next Government *Gazette* and in the newspapers, and he had gladly taken this opportunity of explaining its contents and arguments briefly to them. He trusted that all who read it and understood its full scope and intentions would lend him their hearty co-operation in the performances of this arduous task.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891) : "Invaluable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge University) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your lessons, though it at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887 "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891 Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupsi Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Filk Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London

THE REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE TIRHUT ZEMINDARS.

THE Tirhut Landholders' Association also presented an address to the Lieutenant-Governor at Sonepur. They made a discreet allusion to the cadastral survey and His Honor would not let the opportunity go of explaining how affairs exactly stood with reference to it. His Honor in reply to the address said :

As regarded the cadastral survey, the gentlemen had seen, or doubtless soon would see, the Resolution recently published explaining the views and intention of Government in carrying out the survey in the four great divisions of Behar, north of the Ganges, and his Honor trusted that that Resolution would suffice to show that Government had not undertaken the task in a hasty or thoughtless manner, or unmindful of the objections which had been raised to the work. He himself was thoroughly convinced, and the high officers with him, whom his hearers knew well—Sir John Edgar, Mr. Stevens, and others—firmly believed that the survey was absolutely necessary, and would prove most beneficial, not only to the indigo planters and ryots, but equally so to the landowners. It was very necessary that there should be some accurate record of the areas and situation of their estates, and of the character of tenures and holdings. Were he himself a landholder in this country, it was very certain he could not manage an estate without a complete survey, and his Honor hoped that all landowners would, after further experience, agree with him that the cost was but a small matter when compared with the great advantages to be derived from the survey. He could give them the most positive assurance that every possible care would be taken to avoid all oppression, or fraud, or unnecessary expense in carrying out the work. Next, as regarded the proposed alteration of the days for paying instalments of revenue, his Honor would be glad to have their views on the subject submitted through the Collector and Commissioner. The proposals had been made lately with the idea of benefiting the Zemindars under the impression that it would be most convenient for them to pay their instalments at the time when they receive their rents from the most important crops, but there was not the least desire on the part of Government to carry out any such alteration merely for the sake of theory. It was no object Government to collect its revenues at any one time more than another beyond the question of convenience of simplicity in the manner of keeping the accounts If therefore the gentlemen present had any proposals to make his Honor hoped they would do so and explain their views as truly as possible.

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Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*November* 18, 1891.

GENERAL.—Mr. B. B. Newbould, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three moths, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. H. Collins, substantive *pro tempore* Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. E. G. Glazier retired, but will continue to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr. R. R. Pope, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is promoted substantively *pro tempore* to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Mr. A. H. Collins.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien, substantive *pro tempore* Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. A. H. Collins, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepur.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, vice Mr. P. H. O'Brien, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 20th September 1891, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau, on privilege leave.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 20th September 1891, vice Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, on privilege leave.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 20th September 1891, vice Mr. R. H. Renny.

Mr. J. D. Cargill, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Moorshedabad district.

Babu Poorno Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the Hooghly district, and is appointed to have charge of the Jahanabad sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Sashi Sikar Dutt or until further orders.

Mr. Ahsanuddin Ahmad, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 11th instant.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Commissioner, Patna Division, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th instant.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Swinden is appointed to be a Probationary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Rajmehal in the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.

Moulvi Sobhan Ali Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Gya, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.

Babu Bhoirub Nath Palit, Deputy Mrgistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for four days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extention of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th October 1891.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, under the order of the 14th April 1891, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on private affairs for fifteen months and thirteen days.

Mr. L, F. Morshead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajeepur, Mozufferpur, is allowed leave for seven days, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 16th September last.

Mr. E. F. Growse, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Dacca.

Mr. Growse is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Captain J. W. Currie, Officiating Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which he received charge of his office from Mr. P. C. Lyon, C. S.,

Mr. H. C. Williams, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr. G. B. Geidt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 10th instant.

Babu Shoshee Bhooshun Dutt. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the district of Burdwan, and is appointed to have charge of the Cutwa sub-division of that district.

Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, Burdwan, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Cuttack district.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Bepin Behari Chowdhury and Babu Nil Kanta Chowdhury are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Nowgong Independent Bench in the district of Rajshahye, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. J. D. Cargill, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The order of the 12th November 1891, appointing Babu Jogendro Nath Haldar, M.A., B.L., to act as Munsif of Ghatal in the district of Midnapur, is cancelled.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Probationary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moonshi Waris Ali, an Honorary Magistrate of the Kendrapara Bench in the district of Cuttack, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Advertisements.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the next sale of Deo properties for the liquidation of debts will be held at Amangabad (Gya) at 2. P. M. on the 14th of December 1891.

BHUAN LAL,
Manager, Raj Deo

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University having signified his intention of again allowing the Masters of Arts and holders of corresponding degrees in the other Faculties to fill up some of the vacancies in the Senate by election from among themselves, it is hereby notified that an election of one or more Fellows (the number to be hereafter announced) will be held on Friday, the 1st January, 1892.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a graduate holding one of the above-named degrees, and no graduate will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the office of the Registrar not later than the 7th December.

On and after the 15th December voting papers containing the names of all the candidates nominated will be supplied on application by the Registrar. These papers must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 1st January between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., but graduates who are not able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, by whom the papers will be countersigned. All such voting papers must reach the Registrar by the 1st January. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting papers are filled up must bring with them their diplomas, or other satisfactory proof of identity.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor.
A. M. Nash,
Registrar.

Senate House.
The 17th November, 1891.

NOTICE.

ESTATE JAGU LALL DOBEY DECEASED.

The public are hereby informed that Sreemutty Manaka Rani Dabi of Wellington Street in Bowbazar, Calcutta, is the sole widow and heiress of the deceased abovenamed who died intestate and that as such widow and heiress. She obtained letters of admininistration to the said Estate under an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction, dated the 23rd of April 1888, and that no one else has any interest whatsoever in the said Estate. The public are therefore cautioned against dealing with any one else in regard to the said Estate or advancing money on the security thereof or any portion thereof.

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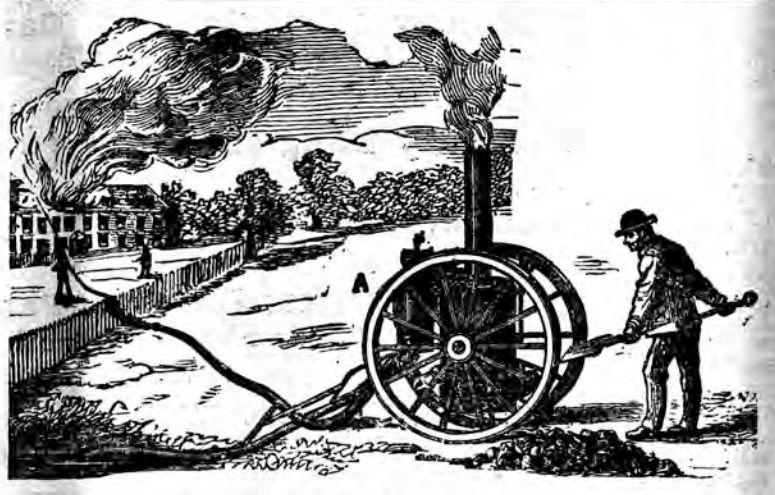

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Messrs. Latchiraz and Co., of Coconada, writes:—"The 6 bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer wonderfully cured our Mr. Latchiraz from the pains which could not be cured by any English Doctors and practitioners in the Godavery District. God bless you for such an invention.

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Extracts.

THE CONGRESS IN ENGLAND.

(*India.*)

IT is with much pleasure we find ourselves in a position to publish the following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress held on the 13th instant:—

"4. On the notice given by Mr. Bonnerji who was unable to be present that the question as to whether it would not be advisable for the Congress to meet in England next year be re-considered; a long and careful consideration of the whole matter followed.

"On the motion of Mr. Caine seconded by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, it was resolved: That the Resolution passed at the last meeting of this Committee, recommending the postponement of the proposed meeting of the Congress in England next year, be affirmed:

"At the same time the Committee think it desirable that no other session of Congress, after that of December, 1891, be held until the Congress has assembled in England; and

"Recommend to the Nagpore Congress that Resolution XI of last year be re-affirmed, the early summer of 1893 being substituted for 1892,

"Further resolved: That a Reception Committee be formed to raise funds for the entertainment of one hundred delegates to the Congress of 1893 in England for one month; and

"That a formal letter of invitation, signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of this Committee, be forwarded to the Joint General Secretary of the Congress, for presentation to the Congress at Nagpore in December next."

The Resolution of the preceding meeting of the Committee, which has been affirmed, was in the following terms:

"That in view of the certainty of a General Election taking place during 1892, and the uncertainty of the time during the year when the Queen may dissolve Parliament, the British Committee of the Indian National Congress advise that the meeting of the Congress proposed to be held in London next year be postponed, but they urge upon the Standing Congress Committee the importance of sending a number of delegates to England able to advocate the claims of the people of India before the electors of the United Kingdom pending and during the Election contest."

Probably, in regard to no matter which has come before them have the Committee given so much serious thought and careful deliberation as to the assembling of the Congress in England. Not even in India has the fact been so strongly realised as it has been by Sir W. Wedderburn and his colleagues that the Congress cause will make but little progress until the aims and objects of Indian reformers are brought under the immediate cognisance of the British electorate. Both here and in India it is recognised that much has been done in India. When the seventh session of the Congress has been held in Nagpore, every presidency and province in the empire, save the Punjab, will have been the scene of a session of this truly national gathering in free Parliament assembled. It is not to the blame, but to the praise, of the Congress leaders that no session has been held at Lahore. Consideration for the feelings of the supreme authorities and the fears Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues are known to share—mistakenly we cannot but think—lest political excitement so near to the North-West frontier should do harm, are alone the reasons why the Congress delegates have not assembled in the Punjab. With the meeting at Nagpore, as we have said, all India will have been brought into contact with the Congress. If Pandit Ajodhia Nath of Allahabad should be the president of the forthcoming session of the Congress, the orthodox Hindus will be admirably represented in the line of presidents, while every great and progressive community, in the person of one of its leading members, will have found representation at the head of this great national and patriotic movement. The work in India—so far as it can be focussed in a national gathering—has largely been accomplished; the time has come for a farther step forward, a step forward in another land under the eyes and in the presence of the ruling race in its own home. We cannot but feel that the step which the Committee has taken is one which will be highly popular in India. With it is coupled a condition which will not make it less acceptable to our Indian fellow-subjects. When the delegates arrive in England they will be received in a unique manner. It has not been the habit of political, philanthropic, sanitary, scientific or philological Congresses assembling in London to do much more for their delegates than to give them good advice as to where they can find accommodation during their stay. The British Congress Committee take a long step beyond all this. From the moment of landing, and for a month afterwards, the one hundred delegates designated by their countrymen to represent them in the home of the conquerors of their land, will be treated as honoured guests, the British friends of the movement represented by the delegates experiencing much pleasure in being permitted thus to indicate their solidarity and sympathy, with their Indian fellow subjects. The generous hospitablity of Indians to Englishmen will find a fitting, if inadequate, recognition in this incident.

We doubt not much disappointment will have been experienced in India at the suggestion that the Congress intended in be held in England in 1892, should be postponed. Long and anxious were the deliberations upon this point. Most carefully were advantages and disadvantages of meetings next year considered. All the facts when told for or against the assembling of Indian patriots in England on the eve of a general election were fully canvassed. Finally, the decision was unanimous that it would be a mistake that the meetings should take place in 1892. When the new Parliament is in session, and Home Rule is not merely in the air, but is the object of most men's thoughts and efforts, then, and not in the turmoil of a fight raging in every constituency from Caithness and the Orkneys to Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, from Galway to Yarmouth, could an Indian effort for a recognition of Indian claims to a measure of self-government be most fittingly and most fully put forward. Further, so far as attention to the delegates is concerned, it will make all the difference in the world whether on the Treasury Bench and at the India Office, friends or foes are in possession. Regarded in any and every light, there can, we think, be little or no doubt that the wisest course has been adopted in the decision to which the British Committee of the Congress has come. We hope what has been done will commend itself heartily to Indian Congressists throughout the Empire.

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The Commissioners of Calcutta will repay the Municipal six per cent Loan of 1871 on the 1st January 1892, the date when the Loan falls due. Debenture-holders are requested to surrender their Debentures at the Municipal Office on or before the 31st December 1891. Interest on the above Loan will be paid up to 31st December 1891, and will cease after that date.

JOHN COWIE,
22nd Oct. 1891. Secy. to the Corporation.

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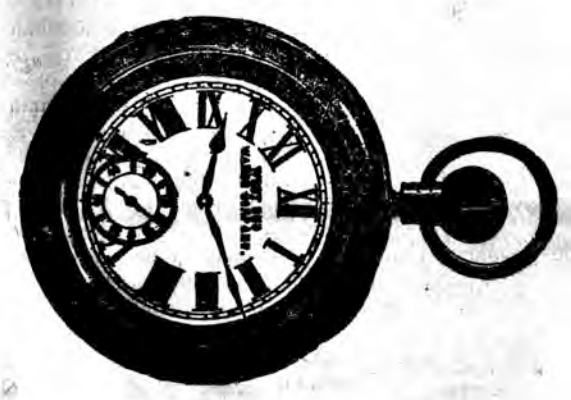

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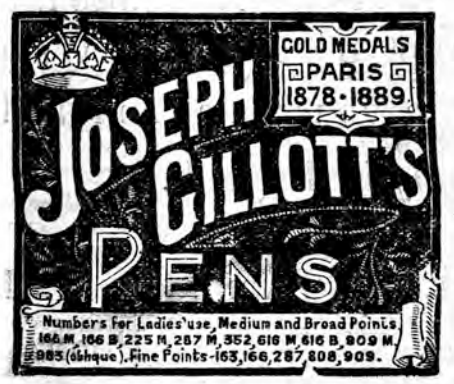
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